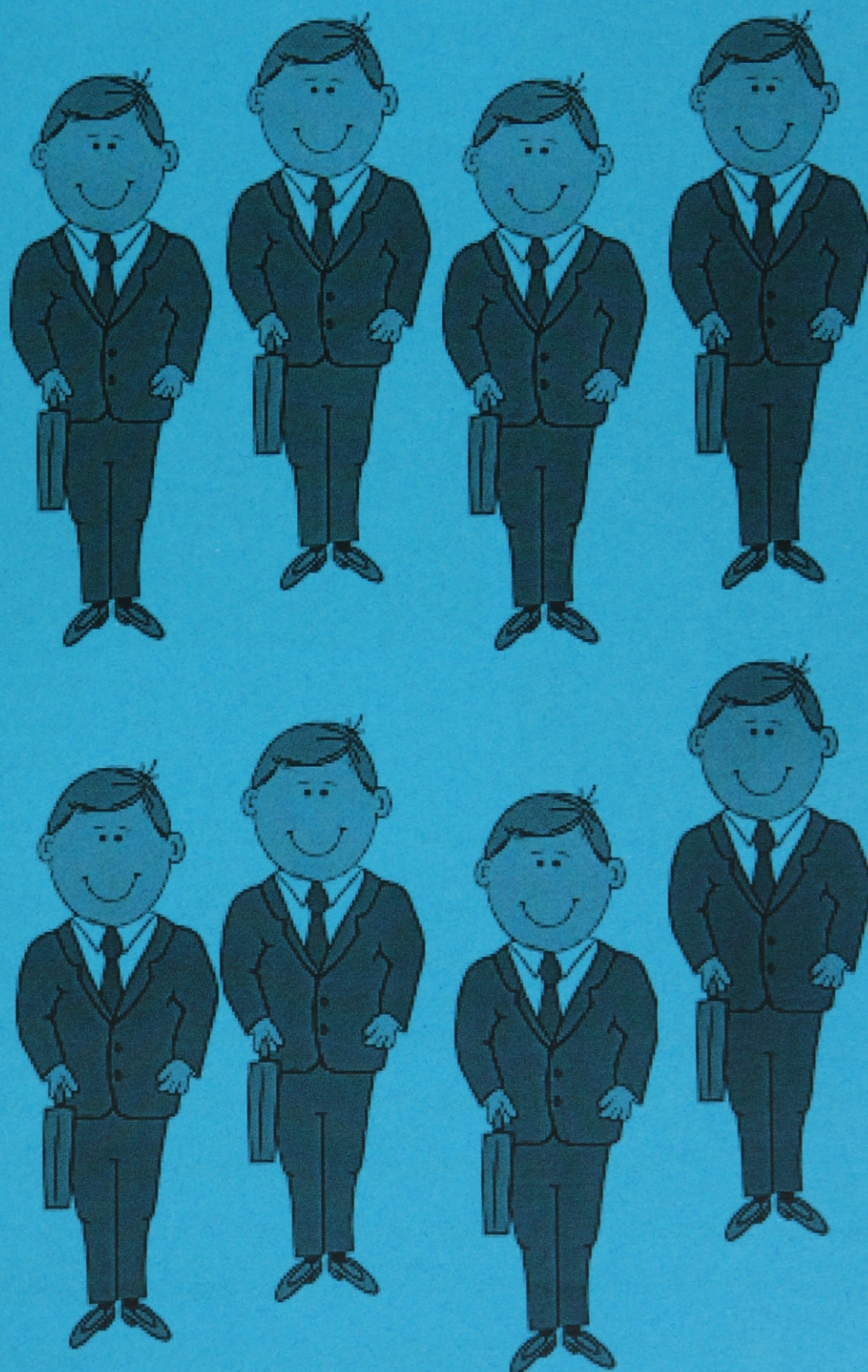


QUID NOVI

McGill University, Faculty of Law
Volume 28, no. 23, April 1, 2008

29

**McGILL TO
POSITION
ITSELF AS
CANADA'S
LEADING
BUSINESS
LAW
SCHOOL!**



QUID NOVI

3661 Peel Street
Montréal, Québec
H2A 1X1
(514) 398-4430

www.law.mcgill.ca/quid

Editors in Chief

Cassandra Brown
Andrea Gorys

Managing Editors

Raffaella Commodari
Matt Maloley

Layout Editors

Alison Adam
Sandrina Antohi
Alicia Depraeter
John Lofranco
Martin Rioux

Associate Editors

Bruce Carlini
Jake Hirsch-Allen
Maha Hussain
Ali Khan
Ilia K
Thomas Lipton
Kristin McHale
Julien Morissette
Palma Paciocco
Colin Schulhauser

Staff Writers

Nick Dodd
Ilan Gabizon
Ryan Kirshenblatt
Mathieu Kissin

Web Editor

Owen Ripley

IN THIS ISSUE...

3... Afghanistan in Focus at the McGill Faculty of Law: Afghan Diplomat Urges Canada to Stay in Afghanistan

4...Lawmericks: The Next Generation

6...Why Being a Law Student is Like Having Sex

8...Year-End Reflections from Your Faculty Councilors

9...Taking Care of Business

11...Choose Your Own Adventure: Insights on the Job Search from Those who are Currently Articling

14...Companion Animals and the Definition of Family

15...Top 10 Reasons to go to Grad Ball

EDITORIAL

by **Cassandra Brown (Law III)**
Co-Editor-in-Chief

Dean Kasirer appeared outwardly happy while attending a cocktail last Friday night to announce the news: beginning next year, McGill Law will position itself as Canada's premier business law school. Securities and corporate tax will be offered in every semester. New courses on complex financial transactions and history of corporate law will be added, and several prominent Canadian professors have been lured away from other universities to teach them. In order to build on existing capital, the Dean explained, the law faculty will partner with the prestigious Desautels Faculty of Management to offer access to graduate level business courses and more spaces in the joint MBA/Law program. The Montreal business community, the main attendees of the event, seemed impressed by his latest campaign to increase McGill's stature.

Naturally I was more than a little surprised by this announcement, which I happened to overhear as I was wandering around the Omni Mount Royal hotel taking a break from studying in its lobby (I like to do this on the Friday nights leading up to exams). It seemed to come from out of the blue. Then again, I have to confess that this was not the only news from the faculty that has profoundly shocked me lately.

Last week I received an email from the faculty, an email containing news which carried much more dire consequences for me than the McGill Business/Law Partnership ever could. It was about my transcript...In the email, the faculty laid out the good news (my transfer credits from the courses I took at another university been added to my McGill Law transcript...) followed by the

[See **Editorial**, p 7]

The *Quid Novi* is published weekly by the students of the Faculty of Law at McGill University.
Production is made possible through the direct support of students.

All contents copyright 2006 *Quid Novi*.

Les opinions exprimées sont propres aux auteurs et ne reflètent pas nécessairement celles de l'équipe du *Quid Novi*.

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views of the McGill Law Students' Association or of McGill University.

Envoyez vos commentaires ou articles avant jeudi 5pm à l'adresse: quid.law@mcgill.ca

Toute contribution doit indiquer l'auteur et son origine et n'est publiée qu'à la discrétion du comité de rédaction, qui basera sa décision sur la politique de rédaction telle que décrite à l'adresse:
<http://www.law.mcgill.ca/quid/epolicy/html>.

Contributions should preferably be submitted as a .doc attachment.

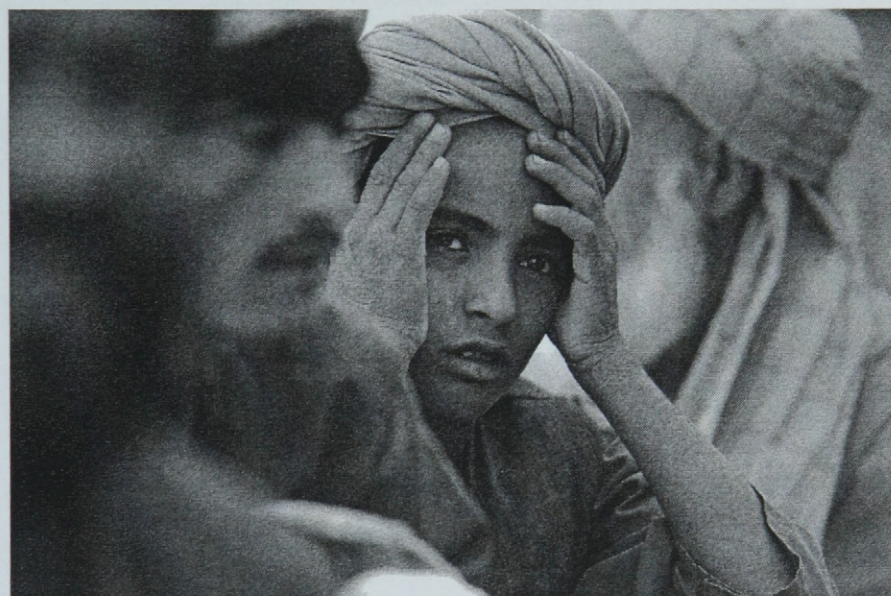
AFGHANISTAN IN FOCUS AT THE MCGILL FACULTY OF LAW: AFGHAN DIPLOMAT URGES CANADA TO STAY IN AFGHANISTAN

by Sarah Walker (LAW I)

On March 6, 2008 students at the Faculty of Law were honoured to host Mr. Ashraf Haidari, Counsellor on Political, Security and Developmental Affairs with the Afghanistan Embassy in Washington, DC. Mr Haidari was at the faculty to give a lecture entitled "Should Canada stay? Human Security in Afghanistan." The lecture was part of a week of events held between March 3-March 6, 2008 entitled "Afghanistan in Focus: A Week of Images and Discussion on Canada's Role." The events were spearheaded by members of the Media Portfolio of the Human Rights Working Group, third-year student Joydeep Sengupta and other student volunteers. The events were generously supported by McGill Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism, the McGill Human Rights Working Group and the Dean's Discretionary Fund.

Mr. Haidari lived in Afghanistan during both the

Soviet occupation in the 1980s and the Taliban rule in the 1990s. He and his family were repeatedly in-



ternally displaced and ultimately fled the country. Haidari worked as a street vendor in Pakistan, while teaching himself English under the constant threat of rocket shelling and street fighting. His English skills soon enabled him to get a scholarship to the United States for higher education. Haidari's lifetime goal of helping rebuild Afghanistan has led him to his post at the Embassy in Washington.

Haidari's central message to McGill students and community members was that Canada's continued pres-

ence in Afghanistan was essential to the future of his country. He was optimistic about the role of Canada and other nations in his native country, underlining the fact that Afghans first need help in building peace before long-term development aspirations can be reached, or lucrative poppy-cultivation can be stopped (Afghanistan currently supplies 90% of the world's opium poppy and heroin).

According to the Canadian Government, Canada's mission in Afghanistan is to help Afghans rebuild their country into one that is "stable, democratic and self-sufficient"¹. Since 2001, more than 18,000 Canadian soldiers have served there in order to contribute to this goal². In organizing "Afghanistan in Focus", McGill law students sought to question this claim, and ask difficult questions about the presence of Canadian forces in the country.

Alex Dobrota, a first-year law student who worked as a reporter for the *Globe & Mail* in Afghanistan, is sceptical of the potential of the Canadian army to make a difference. From his experience in Afghanistan, Mr. Dobrota perceived that the relationship between villagers and the Canadian forces is one that lacks trust, one brought on by decades of invasions and abandonment of the Afghan people by foreign powers. Mr. Dobrota's photos from Afghanistan, taken while on mission in Kandahar, were also displayed in the Faculty atrium as part of the week-long events. Earlier in the week, on March 4, 2008, Mr. Dobrota joined Montreal lawyer Benoit Turcotte of the International Criminal Defence Attorneys Association and Mr. Nafay Choudhury a law student and former intern at the Women's and Children's Legal Research Foundation in Kabul, in a roundtable discussion at the Moot Court on their experiences on re-establishing trust in Afghan

¹Government of Canada, Canada's Approach in Afghanistan, <http://www.canada-afghanistan.gc.ca/cip-pic/afghanistan/library/mission-en.asp> [25 Feb 2008]

²Government of Canada, Canada-Afghanistan Relations, http://www.canada-afghanistan.gc.ca/cip-pic/afghanistan/library/afgh_security-en.asp

QUID NOVI

3661 Peel Street
Montréal, Québec
H2A 1X1
(514) 398-4430
www.law.mcgill.ca/quid

Editors in Chief

Cassandra Brown
Andrea Gorys

Managing Editors

Raffaella Commodari
Matt Maloley

Layout Editors

Alison Adam
Sandrina Antohi
Alicia Depraeter
John Lofranco
Martin Rioux

Associate Editors

Bruce Carlini
Jake Hirsch-Allen
Maha Hussain
Ali Khan
Ilia K
Thomas Lipton
Kristin McHale
Julien Morissette
Palma Paciocco
Colin Schulhauser

Staff Writers

Nick Dodd
Ilan Gabizon
Ryan Kirshenblatt
Mathieu Kissin

Web Editor

Owen Ripley

IN THIS ISSUE...

- 3... Afghanistan in Focus at the McGill Faculty of Law: Afghan Diplomat Urges Canada to Stay in Afghanistan
- 4...Lawmericks: The Next Generation
- 6...Why Being a Law Student is Like Having Sex
- 8...Year-End Reflections from Your Faculty Councilors
- 9...Taking Care of Business
- 11...Choose Your Own Adventure: Insights on the Job Search from Those who are Currently Articling
- 14...Companion Animals and the Definition of Family
- 15...Top 10 Reasons to go to Grad Ball

EDITORIAL

by **Cassandra Brown (Law III)**
Co-Editor-in-Chief

Dean Kasirer appeared outwardly happy while attending a cocktail last Friday night to announce the news: beginning next year, McGill Law will position itself as Canada's premier business law school. Securities and corporate tax will be offered in every semester. New courses on complex financial transactions and history of corporate law will be added, and several prominent Canadian professors have been lured away from other universities to teach them. In order to build on existing capital, the Dean explained, the law faculty will partner with the prestigious Desautels Faculty of Management to offer access to graduate level business courses and more spaces in the joint MBA/Law program. The Montreal business community, the main attendees of the event, seemed impressed by his latest campaign to increase McGill's stature.

Naturally I was more than a little surprised by this announcement, which I happened to overhear as I was wandering around the Omni Mount Royal hotel taking a break from studying in its lobby (I like to do this on the Friday nights leading up to exams). It seemed to come from out of the blue. Then again, I have to confess that this was not the only news from the faculty that has profoundly shocked me lately.

Last week I received an email from the faculty, an email containing news which carried much more dire consequences for me than the McGill Business/Law Partnership ever could. It was about my transcript...In the email, the faculty laid out the good news (my transfer credits from the courses I took at another university been added to my McGill Law transcript...) followed by the

[See **Editorial**, p 7]

The *Quid Novi* is published weekly by the students of the Faculty of Law at McGill University.
Production is made possible through the direct support of students.

All contents copyright 2006 *Quid Novi*.

Les opinions exprimées sont propres aux auteurs et ne reflètent pas nécessairement celles de l'équipe du *Quid Novi*.

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views of the McGill Law Students' Association or of McGill University.

Envoyez vos commentaires ou articles avant jeudi 5pm à l'adresse: quid.law@mcgill.ca

Toute contribution doit indiquer l'auteur et son origine et n'est publiée qu'à la discrétion du comité de rédaction, qui basera sa décision sur la politique de rédaction telle que décrite à l'adresse:
<http://www.law.mcgill.ca/quid/epolicy/html>.

Contributions should preferably be submitted as a .doc attachment.

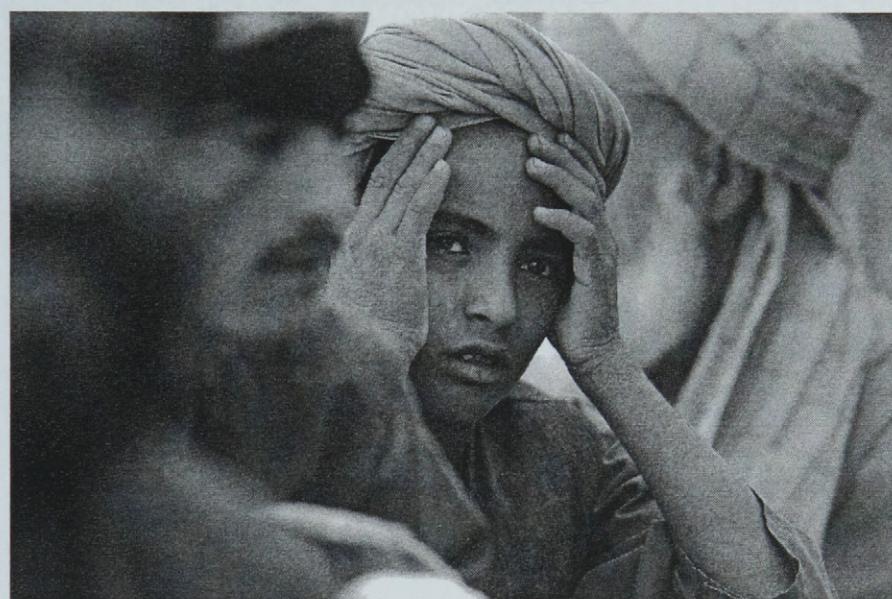
AFGHANISTAN IN FOCUS AT THE MCGILL FACULTY OF LAW: AFGHAN DIPLOMAT URGES CANADA TO STAY IN AFGHANISTAN

by Sarah Walker (LAW I)

On March 6, 2008 students at the Faculty of Law were honoured to host Mr. Ashraf Haidari, Counsellor on Political, Security and Developmental Affairs with the Afghanistan Embassy in Washington, DC. Mr Haidari was at the faculty to give a lecture entitled "Should Canada stay? Human Security in Afghanistan." The lecture was part of a week of events held between March 3-March 6, 2008 entitled "Afghanistan in Focus: A Week of Images and Discussion on Canada's Role." The events were spearheaded by members of the Media Portfolio of the Human Rights Working Group, third-year student Joydeep Sengupta and other student volunteers. The events were generously supported by McGill Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism, the McGill Human Rights Working Group and the Dean's Discretionary Fund.

Mr. Haidari lived in Afghanistan during both the

Soviet occupation in the 1980s and the Taliban rule in the 1990s. He and his family were repeatedly in-



ternally displaced and ultimately fled the country. Haidari worked as a street vendor in Pakistan, while teaching himself English under the constant threat of rocket shelling and street fighting. His English skills soon enabled him to get a scholarship to the United States for higher education. Haidari's lifetime goal of helping rebuild Afghanistan has led him to his post at the Embassy in Washington.

Haidari's central message to McGill students and community members was that Canada's continued pres-

ence in Afghanistan was essential to the future of his country. He was optimistic about the role of Canada and other nations in his native country, underlining the fact that Afghans first need help in building peace before long-term development aspirations can be reached, or lucrative poppy-cultivation can be stopped (Afghanistan currently supplies 90% of the world's opium poppy and heroin).

According to the Canadian Government, Canada's mission in Afghanistan is to help Afghans rebuild their country into one that is "stable, democratic and self-sufficient"¹. Since 2001, more than 18,000 Canadian soldiers have served there in order to contribute to this goal². In organizing "Afghanistan in Focus", McGill law students sought to question this claim, and ask difficult questions about the presence of Canadian forces in the country.

Alex Dobrota, a first-year law student who worked as a reporter for the *Globe & Mail* in Afghanistan, is sceptical of the potential of the Canadian army to make a difference. From his experience in Afghanistan, Mr. Dobrota perceived that the relationship between villagers and the Canadian forces is one that lacks trust, one brought on by decades of invasions and abandonment of the Afghan people by foreign powers. Mr. Dobrota's photos from Afghanistan, taken while on mission in Kandahar, were also displayed in the Faculty atrium as part of the week-long events. Earlier in the week, on March 4, 2008, Mr. Dobrota joined Montreal lawyer Benoit Turcotte of the International Criminal Defence Attorneys Association and Mr. Nafay Choudhury a law student and former intern at the Women's and Children's Legal Research Foundation in Kabul, in a roundtable discussion at the Moot Court on their experiences on re-establishing trust in Afghan

¹Government of Canada, Canada's Approach in Afghanistan, <http://www.canada-afghanistan.gc.ca/cip-pic/afghanistan/library/mission-en.asp> [25 Feb 2008]

²Government of Canada, Canada-Afghanistan Relations, http://www.canada-afghanistan.gc.ca/cip-pic/afghanistan/library/afgh_security-en.asp

society and restoring the rule of law. Mr. Turcotte, who has been involved in training Afghan judges, lawyers and law students on fundamental principles of criminal law and due process, urged the continued investments in training the Afghan judiciary, without which thousands of citizens would remain wrongfully convicted and denied constitutionally protected due process guarantees. Mr. Turcotte recounted shocking stories of criminals who have been languishing in Afghan jails for years based on accusations of crimes such as stealing food (due to desperate poverty)

or being unable to repay miniscule (\$50) debts. Similarly, Mr. Turcotte discussed the challenges of explaining fundamental legal principles to members of the Afghan judiciary and legal profession, such as the presumption of innocence, and the right for an accused to seek defence counsel.

It is possible to understand the lack of trust of foreigners by Afghans in part because the violence in Afghanistan has dramatically escalated recently, as the Taliban have gained new ground. According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), 2007 was the most

violent year since the US-led troupes forced the Taliban out in 2001. HRW reports that despite all efforts, the current situation in Afghanistan remains bleak. According to the United Nations, "nearly a third of all Afghans suffer from chronic food insecurity and face escalating violations of their human rights at the hands of a variety of abusers: the Taliban and other anti-government insurgent groups, criminal groups and local warlords (many with government affiliations) and, increasingly, the Afghan government itself"³.

Despite these bleak

prospects at present, Mr. Haidari's message to Canada was that his country desperately needs Canadian forces. He showered praise on the Canadians forces for their respectful engagement with the Afghan people, and lauded Canada's recently announced commitment to maintain troops in Afghanistan until 2011 in order to enable the country to secure peace and improve the lives of its citizens. In sum, Haidari's key message was that Canada should "stay the course until [Afghans] can stand on their feet"■

³Human Rights Watch, World Report 2008: Afghanistan, Events of 2007. <http://hrw.org/englishwr2k8/docs/2008/01/31/afghan17600.htm> [24 Feb 2008]

LAWMERICKS: THE NEXT GENERATION

by Stephanie Jones (Law III)

Although, true, at least it was sunny,
A white Easter still isn't funny,
Specially for the scores of
Kids waking to ... snores of
A hibernating Easter bunny?!



Many thanks to the Dean's Discretionary Fund for its generous contribution



Graduation Ball 2008

Come out and celebrate your remarkable achievement...
We promise an evening of elegance, class and entertainment!

It's all Obiter, Baby!

Friday, April 11th, 2008

Hotel Omni Mont-Royal
1050 Sherbrooke St. W.

Cocktails 7pm-9pm
Dancing 9pm-2am

Questions? E-Mail gradball2008@gmail.com

Tickets \$55.⁰⁰

On sale as of March 18th

Join us for:

- Special Guests
- Door Prizes
- And More!

Dress: Semi-Formal



WHY BEING A LAW STUDENT IS LIKE HAVING SEX

by Francie Gow (ALUM I)

There's nothing to it once you get the hang of it, but the initial attempts are awkward at best, traumatic at worst. I'm no Dr. Ruth, but I'll do my best, one final time, to guide you through the fog. (That's actually all I have to say on the subject of sex. The rest of this article is about exams.)

Remember the teacher from the "Peanuts" comic? Everything she said came out as "Wa waah, wa waah, wa waah." Looking back, I wonder whether Peppermint Patty was taking a course in Constitutional Law.

The trouble with learning law is that not only is it huge, but there is no logical starting point for the neophyte. You have to start in the middle and look at all kinds of things out of context. The only way around the resulting confusion is through it, and your best comfort is a little perspective, so here goes.

To succeed in a typical lecture/exam-style course, you need to do two distinct kinds of intellectual work. The first I'll call "exposure work" and the second "integration work."

Exposure work is about gathering the large quantities of information from

which you will eventually build context. This is where you have to start, and this is what requires the greatest investment of time during the semester. It mainly consists in reading the assigned materials for the first time and attending the lectures. William Hastie, the first black judge to serve on a federal appeals court in the US, once gave the following advice to a friend: "I'm afraid I am a bad person to advise you on shortcuts to legal knowledge. It just happens that I don't believe any of them are any good. I know what your problem of time is. But during the first year in particular I think there is no substitute for the laborious work of reading and analyzing cases."

What I found stressful in first year was that I was doing all this exposure work without seeming to get anywhere. I would read a case without understanding most of it, and what I did understand I would have trouble remembering, or distinguishing from the hundreds of other cases I was supposed to read. Sometimes the material seemed to make sense, but I felt incapable of reading it critically.

Then I would go to a lecture and try to type what the professor was saying as fast

as I could. I hoped my fingers were producing something intelligible, since all I could hear most days was "Wa waah, wa waah." At least I wasn't alone; on the way out the door somebody would invariably mutter, "Did you understand any of that?"

Integration work, on the other hand, is about fixing concepts into your brain and building connections between the various elements of the course. Re-reading material is integration work. So are retyping or condensing your notes, doing practice problems, engaging in group study, building summaries, or attending review classes. Some activities can be classified as one type of work or the other depending on the context. Reading a course syllabus on day one is exposure work. Reading it later in the term is integration work. Reading a summary you found on Pubdocs is exposure work when you haven't read the cases themselves; if you have, then it is integration work.

The wonderful thing about integration work is that a little goes a long way. You may assume that the fact you still feel lost in early April with exams right around the corner is a very bad sign. Fear not. You do indeed have your work cut out for you, but the new material will be exhausted very shortly, and there is usually just enough time between the last substantive class and the exam to allow you to build up to a Eureka (that point when the big picture becomes clear and you can retain the details).

All this probably seems obvious as you read it, but it is

surprisingly easy to forget while you are still floating in a pre-Eureka haze (i.e. most of the term). A few additional observations are in order.

Exposure work necessarily precedes integration work, but that doesn't mean you have to save all the integration work for the end. You can, of course, and there are two advantages to doing it that way. First, the integration happens faster when you have been exposed to everything in the course at least once. Second, the time you spend integrating the material for one course is time taken away from necessary exposure work in other courses. However, I believe these are outweighed by the advantages of taking a more staggered approach, which I will attempt to explain below.

I initially assumed that exposure work was a time for asking questions and integration work was a time for finding answers. I eventually realized that I had it backwards. The exposure phase is full of other people's answers to questions it has never occurred to you to ask. Unfortunately, until you have prepared the ground in your mind, you won't appreciate their full significance. You just won't retain them.

The point when you know you are starting to grasp the subject matter is the point that the substantive questions begin to occur to you spontaneously. The funny thing is that in all likelihood, the professor has already raised and answered the very same question during a lecture you attended, but all you heard

at the time was "Wa waah." But once you have come far enough to ask yourself the question, you have probably come far enough to understand, and remember, the answer.

The greatest disadvantage of saving all the integration work for the post-course exam period is that you have lost your easy access to the person best placed to answer your questions: the professor. Some professors generously make themselves available to an-

swer questions by e-mail up until the night before the exam, or agree to meet students individually or in groups after the last day of class. But this is a poor substitute for being able to engage fully with the material during the lectures. It also doesn't work after midnight the night before the exam.

Another advantage of doing some integration work earlier in the term is that it reduces the arbitrary impact of your exam

schedule on your grade distribution. Whenever I put off the integration work for too long, my grades were consistently lower than they should have been in any course where the exam was the second of two consecutive ones.

Perhaps it will help you to know is that the period of maximum despair is not later but now, just before you get to the end of your exposure work (and it still feels like it will never end),

and just before you have started to reap the big benefits of the integration work. The exam period may be exhausting, but you will be busy solving one mystery after another, which can be fun in a twisted, law school kind of way. It takes 90% of the term to cover 10% of the intellectual distance you need to cover, but only a few days to cover the rest, which means you have more time than you think ■

[Editorial, continued]

bad news (...which brought my total credits up to 104).

104????!!! One credit less than what I needed to graduate??!! My heart began beating quickly as I finished reading the email. Not graduate, me?!! I had planned it out so carefully! How could this be happening? The full magnitude of the disaster dawned on me: now I wouldn't be able to show my face at Grad Ball, which meant that there was no point in buying that new dress I had wanted for the occasion! I wouldn't be able to celebrate this momentous life event with any of my friends! And as terrible as this all sounds, it didn't stop there. I would also probably have to withdraw from the Bar course, endure the wrath of my parents and explain to my law firm why it appears that I cannot count to 105. In short, my life was over.

I sprinted up to the fourth floor. Questions were jumbling around in my mind: Is it possible to write the Bar without having graduated?

(ANSWER: NOT EVEN IF YOU *DID* ATTEND CANADA'S PREMIER BUSINESS LAW SCHOOL). Can you go to Grad Ball if you are not actually graduating? (ANSWER: ACTUALLY, YES, YOU CAN AND YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO DO SO...but that still didn't solve all of my problems).

After a couple of nerve wracking moments I was let in to see Dean Saumier to explain my academic trauma. "Have you done the one-credit paper yet?" she asked calmly, after I had outlined my desperate situation. I felt a great swelling in my heart, the kind that you get upon witnessing tremendous generosity. I do not exaggerate when I say that her one sentence may have been the single most generous act that I have witnessed at the Faculty in my time here. "No! Could I do that?". I hadn't even dreamed that this would be possible. To summarize the results of the following short period of time, I need only say this: I am now getting re-acquainted with the library one last time as I plough through the research

for a one credit paper, the title of which was helpfully suggested to me by the Dean: "Montreal as the Business Law Center of Canada: How the Canada Business Corporations Act, the Quebec Companies Act and the Civil Code Interact to Create a More Business-Friendly Legal Environment Here than Anywhere Else in Canada". Crisis resolved, and not a moment too soon. Of course, I am still partially in shock and am unable to believe that I almost didn't graduate. I feel like a bigger fool than ever before in my life...and I will continue to feel like a fool all month as I write this paper. Come to think of it I suppose, given that it is going to take me the better part of this month to make up for my mistake, that it would be appropriate to call me an **APRIL FOOL**...

Oh alright, you get it now - if you didn't see through my transparent trickery all along that is. So I tried to entice you to pick up the Quid and read this bogus editorial with an April Fool's joke (and a shameless plug): it is actually Western

that is positioning itself alongside its Richard Ivey school to become Canada's leading business law faculty, and Dean Kasirer will be attending a fun-filled event *next* Friday night at the Omni-Mount Royal, McGill Law's own Graduation Ball! So sue me. Actually I take that back - please don't sue me! I've had about all the panic-induced adrenaline rushes I can handle for a while (you see, unfortunately not *every* traumatic occurrence in this article was fabricated for your reading enjoyment). As a much more fulfilling alternative, I propose that you buy your tickets to Grad Ball, come have a cocktail with your friends on April 11th, and drink to those who happen to be graduating this year: not only to all of the hard work and the careful planning, but also to the lucky breaks and the incredible kindness, help and humanity of others, that has carried them through to where they are now. I know I will be. ■

YEAR-END REFLECTIONS

FROM YOUR FACULTY COUNCILLORS

Faculty Councillors are elected by the student body in the Fall and sit as student representatives on Faculty Council, as well as the general LSA council.

Sitting on Faculty Council was a unique opportunity to be exposed to the administrative functioning of the university. The commitment and dedication of our professors was evident to us as student representatives throughout the year as they passionately debated issues facing the Faculty.

That said, we do feel it necessary to make a couple of observations:

We believe the faculty should be striving for a more diverse membership in the recruitment of new professors. While our professors come from a number of different perspectives and are engaged in unique and innovative areas of research, and there are a high number of female professors on staff, the faculty at McGill law suffers from an unfortunate lack of diversity. At our last faculty council meeting, the University Provost gave a presentation dealing, in part, with recruitment and retirement issues. McGill has been actively recruiting new faculty members, with a yet unfulfilled expectation that a large number of professors would be retiring. It is our view that new hiring initiatives offer an opportunity to

create greater diversity in the faculty, and we believe that this should be a priority.

Additionally, we would like to encourage students to take the time to read the minutes of Faculty Council, which are publicly available. A lot of pertinent issues come forward with a great impact on students, and while we endeavored to canvass as many students as possible, it is really useful if students inform themselves and take the initiative to contact their representatives as well. While there are often students sitting on the faculty committees bringing these motions, the faculty councilors are really there to bring the opinion of the student body broadly.

It has been an honour to serve as your Faculty Council representatives, and we thank you for the opportunity and all of your support.

Examination and Evaluation Committee: Angie Joshi

The role of the committee is to review and inform policy and procedure in respect of examinations and evaluations. Changes implemented and discussed over the course of this year include:

1. A minimum class average of 2.7 (B-) will be encouraged and enforced through informal and formal mechanisms. This move will

help minimize the potential negative effects of class averages appearing on transcripts, particularly in sectioned compulsory courses. Professors teaching sectioned courses will be asked to keep discrepancies between sections to .2, and to rectify any imbalances before bringing grades to Faculty Council for approval. The committee has recommended that submitted grades that do not meet the above criteria not be approved by Faculty Council.

2. In January there was much concern over the Faculty's late release of grades in fact after the drop date for Winter term courses, creating problems for students who may have received disappointing news affecting their course selection. Dean Saumier and Dean Bélanger claimed that this was a one time occurrence, arising from unusual scheduling constraints in relation to the Faculty's "Marks Meeting". I secured a verbal commitment from both Dean Saumier and Dean Bélanger that this will not happen again, and they assured me that students who were unfairly disadvantaged by this year's situation were accommodated.

3. The committee discussed the goal of implementing a method of electronic submission for take-home exams. Because of the limits of the currently used "Secure Exam" soft-

ware, other options are being considered. This is an ongoing project of the committee that will continue to be explored. The importance of having this option surfaced this year because some first year classes had four and six hour take-home exams in the Fall term. This created inequality between students living close to the campus, who were able to work comfortably at home, and others whose commute to school forced them to work on campus for the duration of the exam. I suggested to committee members as interim solution that professors refrain from setting examinations that would produce inequitable conditions.

4. A seemingly small change, but one that I think is great for students is the revamping of the "Grade Review" form. Students will now be provided with space on the form to include brief comments they feel are relevant or will help draw the co-examiner's attention to the particular concern. Previously, students were not permitted to submit any additional documentation, or even specify the content of the complaint. This method was not efficient and was frustrating for students and co-examiners alike. The new form will allow students to have input at a crucial stage of the request and will facilitate the grade review process.

Space Committee: Gregory Ko and Bryana Jensen

The Space Committee is responsible for planning relating to the space allocated to the Faculty of Law on campus, including Chancellor Day Hall, New Chancellor

Day Hall, and 3674, 3690 and 3661 Peel Street. The Committee successfully oversaw the basement renovations of NCDH, resulting in the enlarged café space we currently enjoy.

The main priority of the Space Committee this year has been the planned renovations of the 3rd, 5th and 6th floors of NCDH. A number of professors, and some student groups, will be relocated to this space following the renovations.

As the representatives on the Committee, we were able to contribute a student perspective to the planning

process. We reviewed plans, and convened consultations with affected student groups, including the McGill Law Journal, the McGill Health Law Publication, and the McGill International Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy.

Constitution and By-Law Committee (LSA): Gregory Ko (alongside the LSA President, VP Administration, Max Reed and Yoni Petel)

This Committee was convened to address perceived ambiguities in the electoral provisions of the by-laws and the Constitution as well

as to clarify the power of special general meetings.

After painstaking review and consultation, the C&B committee recommended considerable amendments to clarify electoral rules and to give a reasonably robust role for special general meetings in order to ensure a more grassroots-oriented LSA. These recommendations have been put to referendum.

Library Committee: Jessica Cameron

As Faculty Councilor, I was randomly assigned to the role of student representa-

tive on the Library Committee, which was fairly inactive in 2007-2008 (by inactive I mean that zero meetings were convened). However, this did not stop me from digging into the issues raised at Faculty Council. I sought feedback from students on several motions, including most recently the motion to increase the credit worth of the second year advanced obligations courses to better reflect the work involved. Thank you to all who gave their input■

TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS

Hello from your friendly neighbourhood first year class presidents! Just thought we'd give you an update of what we've been doing all year. We started up the sustainable development committee at

the LSA that will hopefully continue to work towards a greener faculty next year. We've been talking to Matteo's to get more fair trade coffee (because we drink so much of it!) and are also trying to get reusable cups

in the faculty. However, we seem to be running out of time in the year! We've also sat in a whole heap and a pile of meetings, trying to represent what the first year class would want, especially about tuition, LSA finances, and by-laws. And we've been trying to marshal everyone to social events all year. The last event we want everyone to come out to will be our end

of the year party on April 29th!

Thank you to everyone for making our first year at McGill so !Awesome Last but not least, a very big special thank you to Daniel Levy and John LoFranco for their stellar commitment to first year life■

**THE LAST QUID WILL BE PUBLISHED ON
APRIL 8, 2008.**

**SUBMISSION DEADLINE :
THURSDAY, 5 PM.**

CHOOSE YOUR OWN ADVENTURE - INSIGHTS ON THE JOB SEARCH FROM THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY ARTICLING

by Naomi Kikoler (ALUM I)

For the last seven months I have been enjoying what I can only refer to as my "dream articling" position. When I started my degree all I really knew was that when I graduated I wanted to help people through working on human rights issues. That desire sustained me through my studies but also left me more than a little concerned about the type of articling positions that would be available to me in this field. As the rest of my friends secured articling positions after their first or second summer placements, I was still searching for an articling position.

Through the generous assistance of the Law Foundation of Ontario, I received a Public Interest Articling Fellowship to work with Amnesty International Canada in Ottawa. My articling position has provided me with an incredible array of interesting experiences mixing both traditional legal research and casework with policy development. I have worked on Amnesty's submissions to the Iacobucci Inquiry pertaining to the role of Canadian officials in the detention and torture of three Canadian citizens in Syria and Egypt; done research for the Afghan Detainee case that was before the Federal Court and for Amnesty's intervention in the Charkaoui case before

the Supreme Court; prepared talking points for Parliamentary and Senate Standing Committees and been involved in numerous other fascinating projects. Not only is the work exciting and personally meaningful but I am inspired daily by the committed and talented people that I work with, both Amnesty's staff and the pro bono lawyers who work tirelessly on behalf of Amnesty.

As my articling term and fellowship draws to an end I have been thinking about how I felt during my search for an articling position. Last year I wrote an article for the quid highlighting the non-traditional opportunities open to students when they graduate. Given that you are now entering exams and with that may come anxiety about grades, articling, and the future, I thought it might be useful to share again the insights that I learned through talking to my fellow students and recent graduates.

I have updated the article slightly to include new opportunities that I have learned about over the last year and give new suggestions. The bottom line is that there are interesting opportunities out there, especially for those interested in social justice and public interest work. I do not wish to mislead you, finding

them might be a challenge but they exist and going after the type of work and future that you want is worth the extra leg-work. I go to work everyday thankful for the opportunity that I have, and I leave knowing that in some small way the I have been able to contribute to protecting human rights. The search was worth it, if only I had not been so anxious along the way ... hopefully this article will help some of you gain some insights early on that might make your search a little easier.

As a child I was a big fan of reading 'Choose Your Own Adventure' books. I loved the idea that at the end of each chapter you could guide your own future – but only to a degree as you were always limited to two or three options.

Ironically over the course of my law degree I felt at times felt as though I was in a Choose Your Own Adventure story. When I entered McGill I knew that I was interested in doing social justice work upon graduating. In reality jobs were not really something I thought much about. Over the course of my degree I realized that I was a little clueless in that I had no idea what the Bar articling requirements were all about. On a related note, I also did not realize how challenging

it would be to find an articling position that would reflect my interests and where I would actually get paid. Many of my fellow law students, with their varied interests in business, entertainment, social justice, health, government policy etc. were also engaging in similar reflections about what their immediate post-law school career would look like.

Somehow options that seemed varied at the outset began to appear more limited and thus began to resemble a Choose Your Own Adventure where your articling options were limited to a) Large firm recruitment b) Clerkship c) Justice – the ABC's of post-McGill articling.

Those options are what many students are looking for, the only thing is that they do not speak to everyone's interests and for those who are looking for alternatives it can often be difficult to figure out how to pursue them. I spoke to graduating students and alumni about the type of non-ABC work that they will be pursuing or pursued post-graduation. My hope is that in giving students concrete examples of others who are doing something different, and by providing job search advice, some of you will not experience the same amount of anxiety about

finding a job that many of us felt.

I also want to reassure first and second year students that there really are a million and one opportunities out there, you just have to seek them out and trust your own abilities. Do not let concerns over grades prevent you from going after what you want to do. I know many people with below average marks who secured jobs at big Montreal and Toronto firms, with international organizations and found other exciting careers — so do not let grades hold you back. Similarly do not let external pressures about what “you should do” define what your jobs possibilities are. What you decide to do on graduating will not place you on a path that you will be unable to escape from (that also goes for people who feel that they are reluctantly working at large firms). You can change your path in life, thanks in part to the reality that you will have a degree that allows you flexibility.

I think before starting it is important to say that finding your own position can be very time-consuming and frustrating. Especially when you are doing so without much institutional support. You need to be creative and tap into as many resources as possible. Here are some tips for getting started:

- Talk to friends and family to get ideas and to find possible contacts.
- Talk to recent grads.
- oGrads last year went to work for Quebec Legal Aid, worked for immigration lawyers, worked for the UN, became sole practitioners, found positions with crimi-

nal defense lawyers etc.

- Talk to CDO and use their guides.
- Look at the Law Foundation of Ontario’s website for links and Fellowship opportunities.
- Talk to your professors — many have worked in business, for International Organizations, NGO’s etc.
- Cold Calling/emailing — Contact lawyers and others working in your field — hard to do but often essential and most people are willing to help.
- Attend relevant conferences and events:

oMcGill Public Interests Careers Day

oUniversity of Toronto Public Interest Law Careers Day — very useful and many McGill students go to it every March.

oOsgoode hosts a Human Rights conference each year that includes a Public Interest Careers fair.

oCanadian Bar Association events or other events for ex. sole practitioners, those working in Family law, or Criminal law etc — check websites.

oYale University hosts a Reblaw conference every year that might be useful.

oThe Law Union of Ontario also has an annual conference where you can meet practitioners.

- Look at guides created by the CDO and those from other universities that are often posted online.
- Osgoode has a very good career site dedicated to public interest careers: <http://www.yorku.ca/osgoode/careers/career->

stages_socialjustice.htm
oThe University of Ottawa also has a useful site at www.commonlaw.uottawa.ca under “social justice” on the left side of the homepage.

oThe University of Toronto also have a useful Public Interest Careers site http://www.law.utoronto.ca/students_content.asp?item-Path=2/10/7/0/0&contentId=186&cType=webpages

•Columbia University and NYU also have a lot of useful links including guides for creating CV’s and cover letters for public interest careers.

•PSLawNet available on the CDO’s website.

They Are Off and Away — What Last Year’s Grads Were Thinking of Doing or Are Doing:

Thank you to each of the students who shared with me their experiences.

Law Foundation of Ontario Public Interest Articling Fellowships

For the last three years the Law Foundation of Ontario with the assistance of Pro Bono Canada has provided 5 organizations (Amnesty International Canada, Lake Ontario Waterkeeper, the Barbara Schliker Commemorative Clinic, the Public Interest Advocacy Centre and the Canadian Internet Policy and Public Interest Clinic) with funding to cover the salary and bar fees of an articling student. The positions are open to all students across Canada and are posted in May or June, keep checking the website

www.lawfoundation-on.org and the CDO website for more application information. Last year a McGill student was awarded a fellowship to work at CIP-PIC. This year Katie Tucker is working at Lake Ontario Waterkeeper and I am working at Amnesty International doing work on Canada’s Immigration and Refugee law and policy as recipients of the fellowship. If you have any questions please feel free to contact us. This year they have been able to fund 6 fellowships and hope to continue doing so in the future, keep checking their website for updates on when applications are due and which organizations are hosting an articling student. The fellowships give you an unprecedented opportunity to do both legal and policy work and gain exposure to how NGOs and community groups work.

Boutique and Mid-Sized Firms Around the Country

A fellow alum is completing her Alberta bar requirements through working for a mid-sized Calgary law firm. She has a number of suggestions and insights for people interested in pursuing a similar position outside of Toronto/Montreal. In both Vancouver and Calgary firms tend to hire more articling students than they do summer students (in many cases small firms do not hire summer students) so if you did not get a position for the summer through East/West recruitment do not rule out the possibility that you will get an articling position. A lot of the small and mid-sized firms outside of Montreal and Toronto do not advertise through the

QUID NOVI

CDO so useful resources to find smaller firms including looking at material created by law schools from the region you are interested in. A booklet that Alberta law schools put together on job opportunities is available in the CPO. The phone book, talking to people in your city of choice, and Google are also useful. Also keep in mind that the requirement period varies based on what province and city you are applying to work in – for Calgary articling requirement happens in June and for Vancouver it is August.

Another friend found a placement at a small Toronto firm that specializes in Aboriginal law. They posted an ad on the CDO's website and hired students who were already in their third-year of law school. Another friend searched for small firms in Toronto and is currently articling for a Family law practice in Toronto and found her placement after she had graduated from McGill.

Regarding timing and articling positions

Positions come up at different times of the year. My position at Amnesty was posted in June, a good 8 months after most students had secured their articling position. A fellow student found her articling position with the Crown Prosecutor's office in Toronto during the summer as well. Keep checking the various Bar websites for job postings throughout the year. Ontario's Law Society has some interesting postings, www.lsuc.on.ca The CDO also publishes in the summer a list of large firms recruiting articling students for positions starting in Sep-

tember. So again, there are going to be options out there for a variety of jobs at different times of the year so do not lose faith!

Regarding Bar requirements McGill Students have been creative about how they fulfill their requirements. One student will be articling with a boutique tax firm based in Quebec but he will be fulfilling his articling requirements the Ontario Bar because of the nature of his work. Other students have taken the opportunity provided by the Ontario and Quebec Bar to do part of their articling period overseas – in Ontario you can do 6 of your 10 months overseas (or in other Canadian jurisdiction, including Quebec!) working with a lawyer in various contexts. You can also create your own articling placement as is mentioned below. Check the Law Society websites for more information on what the requirements for articling are and also keep in mind that you can fulfill articling requirements in Quebec and Ontario concurrently, ie. You can do 6 months in Quebec and 4 months in Ontario to fulfill both Bars requirements.

United Nations and International Organizations

Two graduating students are in the process of applying to the UN to work for the Legal Affairs division and the Conflict Resolution division, both in New York. For those interested in positions with the UN there are competitive Junior Professional Officers Program positions available for recent grads through the Canadian Government for jobs at various UN bodies like UNICEF and UNDP. More informa-

tion is available at www.acdi-cida.gc.ca. Job postings appear on the various UN websites although many ask for previous work experience in the field. Relief Web posts vacancies for not just the UN but for most international organizations at this website www.reliefwebt.in The postings are for positions around the world, and many are for individuals with law degrees. The World Bank also offers a Junior Professional Associates program and specifically recruits law grads www.worldbank.org Many grads also go on to do internships with the UN on graduating in the hopes that this leads to a later job as was the case for Heidi Smith.

Writing the New York Bar is one option that many students interested in public interest law consider doing as it gives them legal credentials without requiring an articling term. For those interested in working in the US www.pslawnet.org is a good option, www.idealists.org is good for positions around the world.

McGill also offers clerkships to graduating students to work at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Special Court in Sierra Leone, and other International Courts and Tribunals. Information about those positions are posted on the CDO and Listserv towards the end of the year.

Foreign Service, Government Policy and In-House Council on Policy Issues

McGill students also go on to work for the government in divisions other than Justice, and often in a non-legal capacity. One student

is currently preparing to write the Foreign Service exam, which has its next sitting in January, for more information visit www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/departement/service/apply-en.asp

Another student has been looking into policy related positions. She has been exploring various opportunities to work in the telecom industry with a specific interest in working in various corporations Corporate Social Responsibility Departments. In addition she has also been applying to positions with the Federal Government, Government of Ontario, and the City of Montreal to do policy work on policy and legal issues pertaining to government initiatives regarding the environment and climate change. Another student mentioned that regulatory bodies like the Canadian Medical Association and the various Law Societies also offer articling positions and policy related work.

Keep in mind that you can also establish your own articling position so long as you have found a lawyer willing to act as your principal and you have developed an approved education plan. A friend of mine who graduated from Western contacted an MP in Ottawa who was the former Justice critic and managed to create an articling position whereby he got to work with the MP and thus fuse law and politics. This year two McGill Law students are articling with Liberal MP's to fulfill their articling requirements ... being creative can allow you to do some very exciting work!

Social Justice Firms and Positions

Students who are interested in doing social justice work often find themselves at a loss when it comes to thinking about what they are going to do post-law school. While many of us aspire to work in this area the reality is that finding paid articling positions that allow us to do this is difficult and finding out about available positions is an uphill struggle. As with all of the previously mentioned areas that people want to work in, the process will not be as easy as applying to a large firm, the Department of Justice or a Court Clerkship where the CDO leads you through the process and the firms actually come to recruit you.

You will have to do a lot of leg-work and will on a regular basis be confronted with the reality that many organizations are unable to pay for articling students and for those positions that are available there is a lot of competition. For those interested in legal aid work in Ontario getting hands-on experience through clinics is essential. All Ontario schools are affiliated with community legal clinics and Ontario Bar requirements do not prohibit students from carrying a carriage of their own files (unlike in Quebec where the rules are more stringent). Therefore Ontario students applying to those positions have relevant tribunal and small claims court experience. I do not want to scare you away from seeking this type of work, just be aware of some of the challenges those interested in this type of work have faced and encourage you to volunteer at clinics during your degree. Students have gone on to work for both Legal Aid in Quebec and Ontario, and

one of the representatives of Legal Aid Ontario at last year's Public Interest Careers day was a McGill grad.

As has been mentioned there are ways to do public interest articling and be paid for it. The Law Foundation of Ontario's Fellowship is one such way. Another is through working for smaller social justice firms. Our own, and UofT/Osgoode's Public Interest Career's Day is a great place to find out about some of those firms. Another trick that I used was to take a look at the various firms involved in Supreme Court Litigation that I found interesting and then look at the firm's website. Osgoode's and the University of Ottawa's website also lists Ontario social justice firms and sole practitioners. Labour-side law firms, family law practices, disability-law practices and many others, also provide opportunities for students to article and work in the area of social justice.

Karin Baqi articulated with an Immigration and Refugee lawyer and started her term in January, instead of June—the Bar requirements on things like start dates can be flexible. She took every opportunity to talk to lawyers and articling students and through her patience and persistence found a fantastic position. Another McGill student found a placement at a small Family law practice in Toronto. Finding articling positions with smaller firms and sole practitioners requires a big time investment and a willingness to put yourself out there, contact people, and to keep following every lead. It also may realistically require you ac-

cepting a lower paying job than your colleagues working elsewhere. At many other schools in Quebec and Ontario the norm is not for all students to graduate with a paid articling position already assured. Many find their positions while articling – as was the case with one of McGill's top students last year who found a criminal law position while preparing for the bar. Others accept low pay or finance in part their own articling terms. Again for those who might now be worried, there are paid opportunities out there, you just need to find OR make them yourself!! On that note, a recent McGill grad decided to start her on refugee and immigration practice after she finished articling with Justice.

Keeping an Open Mind and Spirit

The possibilities out there are endless you just need to keep an open mind and an open spirit. McGill grads go on to do many interesting things after graduating. The ABC's are popular but people also go on to graduate school, to work for the government, to work in entertainment, become doctors, journalists, and notaries (all things that students in this year's graduating class is planning on doing). If you came to McGill with a desire to work in a certain field then go after that. I fretted for years about what I was going to do. Last summer I was convinced that I would be spending a year working/volunteering in East Africa and had been looking into consultancy positions ... but my dream articling position became a reality and after I stopped worrying

that I maybe was not qualified and my grades were not amazing I went after it as so many of the other students that I mentioned in this article have done and everything worked out. Be creative with your life, trust your abilities, and keep an open mind and spirit when it comes to finding a position.

Also keep in mind that you do not always have to article right after graduating. You can take time to pursue different interests and you also do not have to article. If practicing law is not for you then there are numerous other avenues that you can pursue. A classmate of mine was planning on spending his post-graduation year working on the Board of Directors of a local NGO, spending a couple of months in Malawi volunteering, working on an entertainment venture that he has been involved in, and helping a friend with a new store that they have opened.

I guess the point of this article is to just remind those of you who are interested in doing something other than the ABC's, or who after doing the ABC's want to switch tracks, that there are other opportunities out there. Your adventure was not selected for you and there are more than two or three options. Look beyond what seems to be the norm at law school and find your own opportunities. There are resources available to you, such as the people who were mentioned in this article.

The CDO has been making an effort to provide students with more non-ABC advice and assistance. A

QUID NOVI

common concern expressed by students interested in doing non-ABC work was the lack of institutional support they received from the Faculty and the CDO. I hope that the fact that the CDO is now responsible for organizing Public Interest Careers Day this reflects a general shift in the CDO's approach to finding non-ABC positions in general. Hopefully this will result in greater awareness of the type of positions available, the information regarding CV's, cover letters and interview skills needed, and tools and resources available for those in-

terested in not just public interest positions but other sectors of employment and for jobs in different regions of Canada. One small suggestion for the CDO would be to consider creating a list of alumni who are working around the world in non-traditional legal careers. Being able to link current students and recent graduates with alumni who are working, or have worked for international organizations, NGO's, governments etc. would be an incredible valuable tool for those contemplating taking the

path less traveled and would help make the CDO more relevant to us. I add that last suggestion because now that my articling term is reaching an end I am again looking for a position, this time to do human rights work in New York. While many of my colleagues who went to work for small law firms, both social justice and others, will continue to work for their firms after articling, and my friends working for MPs have transitioned into non-articling positions with MPs, and those at NGO's are now perma-

nent staff — Amnesty cannot afford an in-house counsel so I am again searching. This time, thanks to my articling position, and the insights I have learned from others along the way, the process is not as daunting and I feel optimistic about what is to come!

Thank you again to the many who shared their experiences (I only included the names of those who agreed to be publicly mentioned). And best wishes to everyone else! ■

COMPANION ANIMALS AND THE DEFINITION OF FAMILY

by Mary Race (LAW I)

They greet you exuberantly when you return home, wagging their tails or leaping up on your lap.

They chase the toys you throw for them and curl up on your bed at night. They always listen sympathetically and never judge you. Many of us call them family. But they're not — they're pets, and they are property. The legal status of most animals is similar to that of your Ikea sofa.

So, should we change the legal status of pets and make Fido and Rex part of our families?

This was the question recently posed to four distinguished panelists at a Faculty of Law event entitled, *Unnatural Relations: Should companion*

animals be included in the legal definition of 'family'? The McGill Student Animal Legal Defense Fund organized the panel, which was generously sponsored by the Animal Legal Defense Fund, the Law Students' Association and the Students' Society of McGill University.

McGill law professors Wendy Adams, Dean Nicholas Kasirer and Margaret Somerville, along with Toronto animal rights lawyer Leslie Bisgould, each presented a response to the question, followed by a lively session of debate amongst the panelists and questions from the audience.

Ethics, concepts of family, property law, animal rights and literature were just a

few of the multiple topics raised. Much of the debate centred on the question of human uniqueness and whether human relationships with animals warranted special legal status. Leslie Bisgould warned against privileging companion animals simply because we find them lovable, suggesting that society should focus on meeting the needs of animals as individuals in their own right, not on meeting the needs of pet owners. Professor Adams questioned why the law didn't allow family status to be defined by the family members themselves, those most intimately involved in the relationships at stake. Dean

Kasirer and Professor Somerville engaged in conversation

concerning social and biological constructions of the family, as well as the relative significance and purpose of human and animal suffering.

In addition to initiating a thought-provoking discussion and revealing little-known facts (the Dean is a vegetarian!), the panel provided the McGill community with an opportunity to challenge and expand its understanding of law and rights. The McGill Faculty of Law is widely recognized for its commitment to human rights law and its support of interdisciplinarity. In the spirit of contributing to these goals, the event pushed the conceptual boundaries of rights, guided by the panelists' diverse range of expertise and personal perspectives. ■

TOP 10 REASONS TO GO TO GRAD BALL

1. Amazing door prizes – and you need not be a graduating student to win one!

2. Two hours of open bar

3. A great venue – The Omni Mount Royal hotel!

4. Good opportunity to get all dressed up

5. Lots of food: hors d'ouvres plus Midnight Snack

6. Grad ball committee has worked very very hard on it!

7. Three different concepts in one event: café-style room, lounge and dance area with large window that opens to the sky

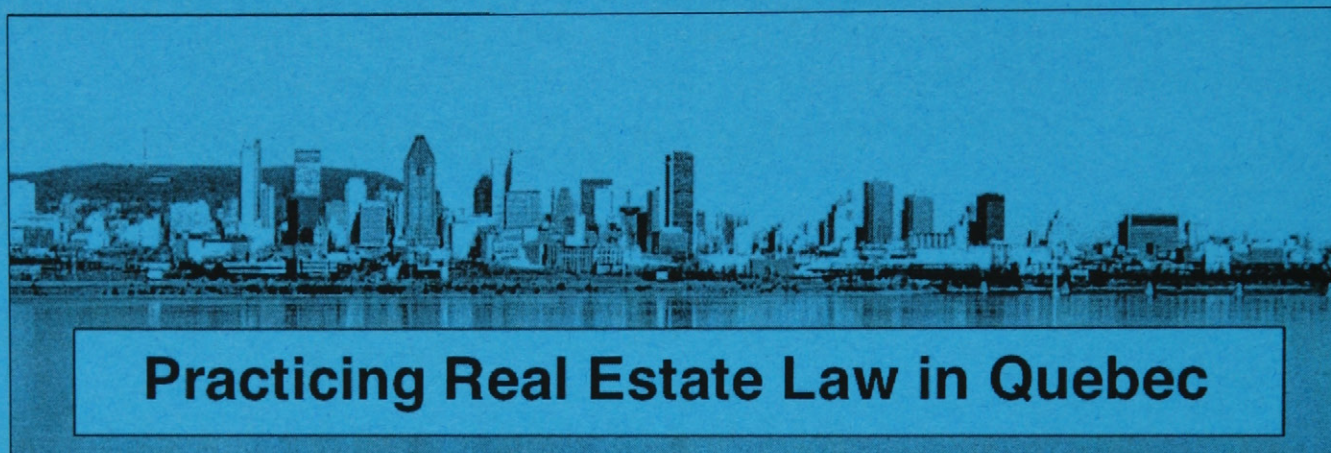
8. A chance for all graduating students to get together one last time – and get to know other students who are in your grad class but didn't start law school with you

9. For those on exchange in the Fall - possibly your best chance to go to a Grad

10. It's the cheapest Grad Ball in years!! Only \$55!



THE MCGILL BUSINESS LAW
ASSOCIATION PRESENTS:



A Roundtable Discussion Featuring:

Prof. Robert Godin, McGill University Faculty of Law
Me Philipp Duffy, McMillan Binch Mendelsohn
Me Richard Clare , Fasken Martineau
Me Claude Gendron, Fasken Martineau



McGill FASKEN
MARTINEAU



McMILLAN BINCH MENDELSON

WHEN: Tuesday April 1 at 5:30

WHERE: Room 102, New Chancellor Day Hall

SNACKS: Dagwoods!

REMINDER

2008-2009 MBLA Elections for President, Executive Vice President, and Vice President-Internal will take place right before this event at 5 PM in room 102